

The Journal.

TERMS:—\$1.50 in advance, or \$2 at the end of the year.

WM. NASH, Editor.

GALLIPOLIS, OCT. 26, 1876.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Rutherford B. Hayes

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
William A. Wheeler,

OF NEW YORK.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
AARON F. PERRY.

EDWARD H. BOHM.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

1st Dist.—JOHN W. HERRON.

2d do—JOHN W. WARRINGTON.

3d do—GEORGE W. HULICK.

4th do—JOHN C. WILLIAMSON.

5th do—ISAAC N. ALEXANDER.

6th do—JAMES B. LUCKEY.

7th do—ORANGE EDWARDS.

8th do—ANSON P. HOWARD.

9th do—JOHN J. HANE.

10th do—JOHN S. DAVIS.

11th do—JOHN L. JONES.

12th do—AUGUSTUS R. KELLER.

13th do—EDWARD M. DOWNER.

14th do—ANDREW M. BURNS.

15th do—COLUMBIA DOWNING.

16th do—DAVID CUNNINGHAM.

17th do—JOHN H. WHITCRAFT.

18th do—SAMUEL G. BARNARD.

19th do—BENJAMIN F. WADE.

20th do—WORTHY S. STREATOR.

That Lie Nailed.

They have a Tilden Literary Bu-

reau, in New York, which prepares

and sends out matter for the country

democratic press, which is paid for

at so much a line. The Bulletin

circulated some of this matter, last

week, in the shape of an extra, in ef-

fect charging Governor Hayes with

being a member of an association

known as the American Alliance,

which supports none but American

born citizens for office. The thing

had been declared and proven a

falsehood long ago, but that seems

to make no difference with the crow

eat. They keep the falsehood go-

ing. To put the vile slander forever

at rest, we publish the following let-

ter from the Secretary of the Alli-

ance, which nails the lie to the wood:

"AMERICAN ALLIANCE,

NAT'L EX. COMMITTEE ROOMS,

NEW YORK, OCT. 6.

"To the Editor of the New York

Times:

"I wish to correct some of the

mistakes in the letter which was pub-

lished in the World, Sun, &c., on

Wednesday, October 11th, from Gov-

ernor Hayes' secretary:

"First—Governor Hayes never was

a member of the American Alliance.

"Second—He never saw the constitu-

tion or by-laws of the organiza-

tion.

"Third—No committee of this Or-

der ever at any time called on him,

either at Columbus, Philadelphia, or

any other place, for any purpose.

We simply notified him by letter

that we indorsed his nomination; in

answer to which we received the let-

ter from my office, and I was as much

surprised as any could be to see it in

print.

"I am at a loss to see why these

papers should find any fault with the

proceedings, as we indorsed Mr. Til-

den for Governor two years ago, and

he found no fault with it, but, on the

Ten following is the official vote

of Ohio, at the late election:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Barnes' majority 317,856

Barnes' majority 311,410

Barnes' majority 3,446

SUPREME JUDGE.

Boynton's majority 319,512

Boynton's majority 309,933

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Evans' majority 319,395

Evans' majority 310,352

Evans' majority 9,043

"The United States shall guaran-

tee to each State a republican form

of Government." Exactly. Not a mil-

linary form of Government. Not the

Government of the sabre. Not the

glittering rule of the bayonet—Cin-

cinnati Enquirer.

Just so. It is the "government of

the sabre," that Gen. Grant is seek-

ing to break up. That this sabre and

bayonet rule was in full power in

South Carolina no one can deny. By

it a system of terrorism was pro-

duced which in effect denied to the

people of that State a "republican

form of government," and to re-es-

tablish that Constitutional form of

government is the work Gen. Grant is

engaged in.

In proof of the sabre and bayonet

rule, the following extract from the

Charleston correspondent of the New

York Tribune is sufficient proof:

"One passing through South Caro-

lina would imagine that it was in a

state of war. It resembles a vast

armed camp. On every green and

public square the clang of muskets

can be heard, as parading infantry

ground their arms. From every old

field rings out threateningly the note

of the bugle or the booming of the

field piece, as cavalry and artillery perform

their evolutions. The depots are

crowded with cases of firearms, or-

dered from the North. The stores

can not supply the demand for arms

and ammunition, and every gunsmith

in the city and blacksmith in the

country is repairing dilapidated weap-

ons. No one is seen on the streets

without a repeater or rifle; and not

a day passes in town or city but that

the quick and scattering reports of

guns and pistols, used on targets in

the vicinity, would lead a stranger to

suppose that a skirmish, if not a bat-

tle, was in progress around him. Nor

is this all. In every part of the State

there are monster open-air political

mass meetings. These meetings are

followed by torchlight parades, or

preceded by processions of rifle clubs,

cavalry, artillery companies, and civi-

lians, marching to the sound of mil-

litary music. The speakers, invariably

master-spirits of the lost cause, ar-

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For the Gallipolis Journal.

Gallia County Medical Society.

Vinton, Oct. 18, 1876.

Medical Society called to order by

Dr. Jacobs, Pres. Minutes of last

meeting read and approved.

Committee on violation of Code

of medical Ethics reported pro-

gress.

Committee appointed to visit the

County Infirmary, made the follow-

ing report:

To the President and members of the

Gallia County Medical Society:

We, your committee, appointed at

the last meeting of the Society, beg

leave to present the following re-

port:

In company with one of the gen-

telemen directors, your committee

visited the Infirmary and were shown

around the premises by the present

efficient Superintendent, Mr. Cole.

It was authorized to make sug-

gestions, and present plans, for the

improvement of that Institution to

the proper authorities, we would not

be at a loss where to begin; but as

this would be transcending our of-

ficial privilege, we will be content to

state what we saw, and "en

passant," drop some hint as to im-

provements which, we believe, if car-

ried out, would render the condition

of the Infirmary much more pleas-

ant, and secure for them an immu-

nity from many plagues to which they

are now liable through the influence

of bad ventilation and imperfect drai-

nage.

The Institution, standing as it

does, upon a gently sloping plateau,

is naturally adapted to a good sys-

tem of ventilation and drainage;

had the original founders arranged

the building as to secure it—which

they utterly failed to do—placing, as

they did, the kitchens, wash-houses,

coal-sheds, stables—and in fact all

other buildings, with one exception,

above and upon higher ground than

that occupied by the buildings used

as the living, sleeping and eating

apartments of the inmates, so that

a large amount of the accumulated

silt of the Institution finds its way

under and around the main build-

ings, escaping the bounds of imper-

fect gutters and sewers, forming cess-

pools here and there—sending forth

the septic germs, which in themselves

are sufficient to so poison the atmos-

phere which these poor wretches are

forced to inhale, night and day, as

to induce in them, if not active

febrile diseases, at least a state of

anæmia, which renders them ob-

noxious to the same.

The sleeping apartments of the

inmates are in no sense adapted to

health or comfort, being so contract-

ed as not to contain more air than

one pair of lungs would consume in

the space of three or four hours, if

shut off from the outside.

Now, the question comes up for so-

lution, why should this state of

things exist, when there are three

or four thousand dollars of appropri-

ations, (surplus) lying idle, and

mustering for want of use, in the

county's coffers? The responsibility

lies with some one.

We are convinced that there is no

economy in the plan pursued by the

county with reference to the medical

supply. It is known to all of you,

that the lowest bidder gets the job.

The present "intime" receives the

magnificent sum of sixty cents per

visit for his services, he is allowed,

in addition, twenty-five cents for

each prescription written by him.

So it would not be a difficult matter

for him to very substantially raise

his revenue to a very respect-

able sum. Say he should write

ten prescriptions at each visit,

(and that is not a large number when

we consider that there are at least

a half-dozen cases of curable eye

disease, aside from many other cases

needing medical aid,) at twenty-five

cents would amount (with the sixty

cents for visit added), to three dollars

and ten cents. In this consists the

weakness of this contract system, the

physician is unlimited in the num-

ber of prescriptions he may write,

thus rendering the county liable to

the payment of an exorbitant rate

for his services, he is allowed, in

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